

CHAPTER XIII.

SUB-DIVISIONS.¹

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Sub-Divisions.

BANKÁPUR.

Bankápur is in the west centre of the district. It is bounded on the north by Hubli and the Kundgol and Lakshmeshvar divisions of Jamkhandi and Miraj, on the east by the Lakshmeshvar division of Miraj and Karajgi, on the south by Hángal, and on the west by North Kánara and Kalghatgi. It contains 155 Government and sixteen alienated villages with an area of 343 square miles, a population of 76,554 or 223 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £19,875 (Rs. 1,98,750).²

Area.

Of the 343 square miles, all of which have been surveyed in detail, twenty-four square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest, according to the revenue survey returns, contains 167,338 acres or 83·57 per cent of arable land, 6159 acres or 3·07 per cent of unarable land, 1938 acres or 0·96 per cent of grass, 17,715 acres or 8·84 per cent of forests, and 7084 acres or 3·53 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 167,338 acres of arable land, 66,004 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

Aspect.

West Bankápur is broken by small hills and much of it is under forest, the centre is flat, and most of the east and north are full of bare low ridges. Some plots in the valleys are under tillage, but most of the ground is rugged, unfit for cultivation, and overgrown with grass. In the west small villages of poor husbandmen stand close together on shady knolls; in the east large settlements of rich husbandmen are scattered far apart in a bare open plain.

Soil.

In the west the soil is chiefly red, in the south and north chiefly black, and in the east a mixed black and red. Bankápur has many low ranges and detached hills. From the north of the sub-division the country falls sharply into Kalghatgi on the north-west and Kánara on the west. It is covered with low ranges and detached hills general richly wooded with many small villages and rice-fields. Deer and wild pig are found in different parts of the forest.

Climate.

Except Shiggaon and at a few other places, which are surrounded by rice fields and where during the cold months, the climate is feverish, Bankápur is healthy. All over the sub-division the rainfall is fairly constant and sufficient. At Shiggaon the sub-division head-quarters, during the ten years ending 1881, the rainfall varied

¹ The sections on aspect, soil, climate, and water have been contributed by Messrs. J. F. Muir, C. S. and F. L. Charles, C. S.

² The sub-division, population, and revenue figures are throughout for 1881-82.

from 15·23 inches in 1876 to 38·75 inches in 1877 and averaged 25·30 inches.

In the south-east corner the chief water supply is a stream which flows south-east into the Varda. The Varda, which, for about eight miles, forms the south boundary of Bankápur, passes over a stony sandy bed about 300 feet broad between steep earthy banks. The rest of the sub-division draws its water from reservoirs and ponds. The water of the largest ponds, as at Nagnur, Hire Bendigeri, and Yelvigi is good.

According to the 1882-83 returns farm stock included eleven riding and 4020 load carts, 8222 two-bullock and 712 four-bullock ploughs, 23,272 bullocks and 15,218 cows, 4747 he-buffaloes and 8597 she-buffaloes, 564 horses, 12,996 sheep and goats, and 354 asses.

In 1881-82 of 95,799 acres the whole area held for tillage, 16,540 acres or 17·26 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the 79,259 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 46,190 acres or 58·27 per cent of which 24,300 were under Indian millet *jola* (K.) or *jvári* (M.) Sorghum vulgare, 8913 under rice *bhatta* (K.) or *bhát* (M.) Oryza sativa, 4057 under *navani* (K.) or *káng* (M.) Panicum italicum, 3493 under *rági* (K.) or *náohni* (M.) Eleusine corocana, 3273 under *sáve* (K.) or *vari* (M.) Panicum miliare, 1894 under wheat *godhi* (K.) or *ghau* (M.) Triticum aestivum, 127 under spiked millet *sejje* (K.) or *bágrí* (M.) Penicillaria spicata, and 133 under other grains of which details are not given. Pulses occupied 6558 acres or 8·27 per cent of which 2422 were under *togari* or *tuvari* (K.) or *tur* (M.) Cajanus indicus, 1727 under *hurli* (K.) or *kulthi* (M.) Dolichos biflorus, 1603 under *hesaru* (K.) or *mug* (M.) Phaseolus radiatus, 459 under gram *kadli* (K.) or *harbhara* (M.) Cicer arietinum, 10 under *uddu* (K.) or *udid* (M.) Phaseolus mungo, and 337 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 2910 acres or 3·67 per cent of which 428 were under sesame *yellu* (K.) or *til* (M.) Sesamum indicum, 53 under linseed *agashi* (K.) or *javas* (M.) Linum usitatissimum, and 2429 under other oil seeds. Fibres occupied 22,484 acres or 28·36 per cent, of which 22,464 were under cotton, *hatti* or *arale* (K.) or *kápus* (M.) Gossypium herbaceum, and 20 under Bombay hemp *sanbu* (K.) or *tág* (M.) Crotalaria juncea. Miscellaneous crops occupied 1117 acres or 1·40 per cent of which 533 were under chillies *menasinakai* (K.) or *mirchi* (M.) Capsicum frutescens, 251 under sugarcane *kabbu* (K.) or *us* (M.) Saccharum officinarum, 4 under tobacco *hágesoppu* (K.) or *tambáku* (M.) Nicotiana tabacum, and the remaining 329 under various vegetables and fruits.

The 1881 population returns show that of 76,554 people 65,313 or 85·31 per cent were Hindus, 11,234 or 14·67 per cent Musalmáns, and 7 Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are 1876 Bráhmans; 27,692 Lingáyats; 1676 Jains, 757 Lavánás, 476 Telugu-Banjigárs, 163 Láds or South Gujarátis, 25 Komtis or Váishyás, and 25 Nárvékars and Bándekars, traders; 5374 Maráthás, 560 Radders, 330 Rajputs, and 31 Dásárs, husbandmen; 1642 Páñcháls, metal-workers; 803 Gavandis, masons; 371 Kumbhárs, potters; 350 Shimpis, tailors; 193 Medars, bamboo-workers; 159 Sonárs, goldsmiths; 126 Kammárs, blacksmiths; 111 Badiges, carpenters;

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111 Ilgerus, palm-tappers; 141 Lád-Suryavanshis, butchers; 24 Killikiatars or Chhatris, labourers; 2655 Gánigárs, oilmen; 772 Kostis, weavers; 6098 Kurubars, shepherds; 33 Gaulis, cowherds; 4210 Bedars, hunters; 1124 Ambigs, fishermen; 848 Nádigárs, barbers; 521 Parits, washermen; and 278 Chelvádis, Lingáyat beadles; 1118 Vaddars, diggers; 470 Koravars, basket-makers; 16 Dombars, rope-dancers; 107 Gollars, 26 Jogis, 25 Helávárs, 23 Gondhalgárs, 19 Bairágis, 20 Kshetridásás, and 4 Bháts, beggars; 2429 Mádigárs, leather-workers; 798 Holayás or Mhárs, labourers; 458 Kotegárs, beggars; 199 Samagárs or Chámhbárs, shoemakers; 36 Dhors, tanners; and 10 Bhangis, scavengers.

DHÁRWÁR.

Dha'rwa'r, in the north-west corner of the district is bounded on the north by Belgaum, on the east by Navalgund, on the south-east by Hubli, on the south by Kalghatgi, on the south-west by Haliyál in North Kánara, and on the north-west by Belgaum. It contains 179 Government and thirty-four alienated villages, with an area of 425 square miles, a population of 111,137 or 261 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £27,705 (Rs. 2,77,050).

Area.

Of the 425 square miles, 398 have been surveyed in detail. According to the revenue survey returns, seventy-eight square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest contains 179,078 acres or 80·70 per cent of arable land, 6697 acres or 3·00 per cent of unarable land, 839 acres or 0·37 per cent of grass, 28,965 acres or 13·00 per cent of forests, and 6477 acres or 2·90 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 179,708 acres of the arable land 97,995 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

Aspect.

From rugged and hilly land in the west and south the country gradually passes north and east into a black soil plain broken by an occasional peak or group of bare hillocks. In the east and north, except a few *bábhul* and mango trees along the borders of fields the plain is bare. In the south and west the waste is covered with forest and the hills with brushwood and grass.

Hills.

In Dhárwár sub-division are seven hills, Durgadgudda, Hullimardi, Peddakanvi, Sidráyanmardi, Tákarinpur, Tolanmardi also called Vankimardi, and Topinhatti. Of these Durgadgudda is in Durgatkeri about eighteen miles west of Dhárwár, Hullimardi in Holikot about thirteen miles south-west of Dhárwár, Peddakanvi in Kalkeri about twelve miles south-west of Dhárwár, Sidráyanmardi in Nirligi about thirteen miles west of Dhárwár, Tokrinpur in Kedanhatti about six miles west of Dhárwár, Tolanmardi or Vankimardi in Vudvánagalvi about sixteen miles south-west of Dhárwár, and Topinhatti in Kivdibail sixteen miles south-west of Dhárwár. Tolanmardi the highest of these hills rises nearly 300 feet above the plain and the rest from 150 to 200 feet.

Soil.

Except some black soil valleys almost the whole west of the sub-division is red, while the whole east is black except occasional red ridges. The black eastern soil is best suited to late crops, and the red western soil to rice.

Climate.

On the whole the climate is good. The cold months from November to February and the early rains are cool even chilly, Showers often fall in April and usually by the middle of May the

hot weather is over. In the west the rainfall is heavier than in the east. Except that in the cold months the west is rather feverish, the sub-division is healthy. At Dhárwár, during the ten years ending 1881 the rainfall varied from 22·05 inches in 1876 to 52·19 inches in 1874 and averaged 32·38 inches.

Water is scanty. The only stream that holds water throughout the year is the Tuprihalla. Most villages have ponds, which fill twice in the year, during the April thunderstorms and during the north-east rains in October. Only a few have sweet wholesome water; the water of the rest is brackish and unwholesome. Besides ponds some of the larger villages have draw wells, but in most wells as in the ponds the water is brackish. In seventeen large villages the eighteen reservoirs water about 3902 acres.

According to the 1882-83 returns the farm stock include 177 riding and 4614 load carts, 8547 two-bullock and 1126 four-bullock ploughs, 23,982 bullocks, 15,482 cows, 5526 he-buffaloes, 11,126 she-buffaloes, 904 horses, 16,237 sheep and goats, and 509 asses.

In 1881-82 of 124,045 acres the whole area held for tillage, 22,040 acres or 17·76 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the 102,005 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 72,597 acres or 71·17 per cent of which 31,189 were under Indian millet *jola* (K.) or *javari* (M.) Sorghum vulgare, 16,527 under wheat *godhi* (K.) or *ghau* (M.) Triticum aestivum, 12,472 under rice *bhatta* (K.) or *bhat* (M.) Oryza sativa, 6562 under *navani* (K.) or *kang* (M.) Panicum italicum, 3542 under *ragi* (K.) or *nachni* (M.) Eleusine corocana, 1196 under *sawe* (K.) or *vari* (M.) Panicum milhare, 397 under spiked millet *sejje* (K.) or *bajri* (M.) Penicillaria spicata, and 712 under other grains of which details are not given. Pulses occupied 10,079 acres or 9·88 per cent of which 3982 were under *togari* or *tuvari* (K.) or *tur* (M.) Cajanus indicus, 2953 under gram *kadli* (K.) or *harbhara* (M.) Cicer arietinum, 2172 under *hurli* (K.) or *kulthi* (M.) Dolichos biflorus, 673 under *hesaru* (K.) or *mug* (M.) Phaseolus radiatus, 37 under *uddu* (K.) or *udid* (M.) Phaseolus mungo, and 262 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 4266 acres or 4·18 per cent, of which 88 were under sesame *yellu* (K.) or *til* (M.) Sesamum indicum, and 4178 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 13,326 acres or 13·06 per cent of which 13,069 were under cotton *hatti* or *arale* (K.) or *kapus* (M.) Gossypium herbaceum, and 257 under Bombay hemp *sanbu* (K.) or *tag* (M.) Crotalaria juncea. Miscellaneous crops occupied 1737 acres or 1·70 per cent of which 841 were under chillies *menasinakai* (K.) or *mirchi* (M.) Capsicum frutescens, 360 under tobacco *hagesoppu* (K.) or *tambaku* (M.) Nicotiana tabacum, 130 under sugarcane *kabbu* (K.) or *us* (M.) Saccharum officinarum, and the remaining 406 under various vegetables and fruits.

The 1881 population returns show that of 111,137 people 95,155 or 85·61 per cent were Hindus, 15,011 or 13·50 per cent Musalmáns, 924 or 0·83 per cent Christians, 24 Pársis, 18 Jews, and 5 Buddhists. The details of the Hindu castes are: 4525 Bráhmans; 37,624 Lingáyats; 2608 Jains, 363 Láds or South Gujarátis, 95 Nárvekaras and Bándekars, 34 Chunáris, 21 Lavánás, 17 Telugu-Oshnámarus,

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and 6 Márwáris, traders; 12,668 Maráthás, 753 Rajputs, 71 Radders, 44 Dásárs, and 10 Kámátis, husbandmen; 2062 Páneháls, metal-workers; 850 Gavandis, masons; 702 Shimpis, tailors; 478 Medárs, bamboo-workers; 447 Lad Suryavanshis, butchers; 432 Kumbhárs, potters; 391 Badiges, carpenters; 415 Sonárs, goldsmiths; 364 Kammárs, blacksmiths; 136 Ilgerus, palm-tappers; 46 Niláris, indigo-dyers; 41 Killikiatars, labourers; 27 Jingars, saddle-makers; 2922 Kostis, weavers; 1600 Khatris, silk dyers; 1285 Gánigárs, oilmen; 493 Devángs or Hatgárs, weavers; 7645 Kurubars, shepherds; 144 Gavlis cowherds; 5714 Bedars, hunters; 966 Nádigárs, barbers; 681 Parits, washermen; 381 Bhois, litter-bearers; 274 Chelvádis, Lingáyat beadles; 269 Ambigs, fishermen; 41 Kalávants, dancing-girls; 939 Vaddars, diggers; 565 Koravars, basket-makers; 50 Shikalgárs, armourers; 29 Dombars, rope-dancers; 1060 Kábáligárs, 102 Gollárs, 77 Gondhálgars, 63 Jogis, 35 Bairágis, 19 Gosávis, 6 Helávans, 5 Kshetridásás, and 4 Devdásás, beggars; 2360 Mádigárs, leather-workers; 1358 Holayás or Mhárs, labourers; 572 Samagárs or Chámbhárs and 115 Mochigárs, shoe-makers; 81 Dhors, tanners; 37 Kotegárs, beggars; and 33 Bhangis, scavengers.

GADAG.

Gadag, in the east of the district, is bounded on the north by Ron, on the east by the Nizám's territory, on the south by the Shirhatti division of Sánгли and the Kundgnl division of Jamkhandi, and on the west by Navalgund. It contains 114 Government and fourteen alienated villages, with an area of 699 square miles, a population of 100,333 or 143 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £25,740 (Rs. 2,57,400).

Area.

Of the 699 square miles, 697 have been surveyed in detail. According to the revenue survey returns, fifty-three square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest contains 353,166 acres or 85·38 per cent of arable land, 6648 acres or 0·16 per cent of unarable land 552 acres or 0·13 per cent of grass, 40,723 acres or 9·84 per cent of forests, and 12,529 acres or 3·02 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 353,166 acres of arable land 88,221 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

Aspect.

Compared with Navalgund to the north-west and Ron to the north Gadag is hilly and fairly wooded. The north and east are level. But the Kappatgudd hills roughen about thirty-three miles of the south-west. In the west at Mulgund are some low curiously shaped hills with a confusion of large granite boulders, and in the south close to Mundargi is a bare mass of grayish stone partly granite. In the south the villages are small and close together; in other parts they are three to four miles from each other. Most of the village sites are bare and the people are poor.

Soil.

In the south and on both sides of the Kappatgudd hills the soil is red, further from the hills black soil appears often mixed with red and whitish grey. In the west north and east the soil is rich black.

Hills.

The chief hills are the Kappatgudd range on the south-west. They are of strongly iron charged clay slate, which in the west shows traces of gold. They rise a little to the south-west of Gadag, and covering a tract four to five miles broad, stretch about thirty-

miles south-east till they end sharply on the Tungbhadra. Except near Dambal, about fifteen miles south-east of Gadag, where is a short flat-topped ridge about 1000 feet high, the range is formed of three or four parallel lines of bare conical hills 300 to 400 feet above the plain separated by valleys about 500 yards wide. The sides are generally steep and in parts bare even of brushwood. The tops are either pointed or ridged. Two passes cross them from Doni and Kalkeri on the east to Sortur and Bágevádi on the west. Almost no traffic passes along either route.

Except the Mundargi petty division in the south-east which during the cold months is notoriously feverish, and in the east and south during the hot months the climate of Gadag is on the whole temperate and healthy. At Gadag during the ten years ending 1881 the rainfall varied from 11·22 inches in 1876 to 38·76 inches in 1878 and averaged 24·86 inches.

Except in years of drought, Gadag is fairly off for water. It draws its supply from rivers, streams, ponds, and wells. The chief rivers are the Tungbhadra and its feeder the Hirehalla. The Tungbhadra flowing east forms the south boundary of the sub-division with a breadth of a quarter of a mile. It flows all the year round, and is fordable only during the hot months. A ferry plies from Hesur to Sovinhalli in Belári. The bed is gravelly in some places and of black earth in others; and the banks are generally sloping. The Hirehalla flows south into the Tungbhadra with a course of about thirty miles, and, a little above its meeting with the Tungbhadra, is about 500 feet broad. It flows all the year round in a gravelly bed between sloping banks of earth and gravel. Streams in different parts of the sub-division generally hold a small store of water even in the hot season. Besides many small village ponds there are two large reservoirs at Doni and at Dambal. The water of the black soil wells is brackish and unfit for drinking.

According to the 1882-83 returns farm stock included ninety-one riding and 4470 load carts, 7206 two-bullock and 1449 four-bullock ploughs, 28,583 bullocks and 12,289 cows, 2835 he-buffaloes and 9630 she-buffaloes, 519 horses, 48,616 sheep and goats, and 797 asses.

In 1881-82 of 247,451 acres the whole area held for tillage, 23,101 acres or 9·33 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the 224,350 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 110,538 acres or 49·27 per cent of which 63,551 were under Indian millet *jola* (K.) or *jvári* (M.) Sorghum vulgare, 31,949 under wheat *godhi* (K.) or *ghau* (M.) Triticum æstivum, 5765 under *navani* (K.) or *káng* (M.) Panicum italicum, 1749 under spiked millet *sejje* (K.) or *bájri* (M.) Penicillaria spicata, 662 under *sávc* (K.) or *vari* (M.) Panicum miliare, 632 under *rági* (K.) or *náchni* (M.) Eleusine corocana, 191 under rice *bhatta* (K.) or *bhát* (M.) Oryza sativa, and 6039 under other grains of which details are not given. Pulses occupied 19,437 acres or 8·66 per cent of which 7487 were under gram *kadli* (K.) or *harbhara* (M.) Cicer arietinum, 4154 under *hesuru* (K.) or *mug* (M.) Phaseolus radiatus, 4018 under *hurli* (K.) or *kulthi* (M.) Dolichos biflorus, 3755 under *togari* or *tuvári* (K.) or *tur* (M.) Cajanus indicus,

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8 under *uddu* (K.) or *udid* (M.) *Phaseolus mungo*, and 15 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 13,923 acres or 6·20 per cent, of which 4294 were under linseed *agashi* (K.) or *javas* (M.) *Linum usitatissimum*, 875 under sesame *yellu* (K.) or *til* (M.) *Sesamum indicum*, and 8754 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 79,591 acres or 35·47 per cent, of which 79,537 were under cotton *hatti* or *arale* (K.) or *kápus* (M.) *Gossypium herbaceum*, 45 under Bombay hemp *sanbu* (K.) or *tág* (M.) *Crotalaria juncea*, and 9 under Indian hemp *pundi* (K.) or *ambádi* (M.) *Hibiscus cannabinus*. Miscellaneous crops occupied 861 acres or 0·38 per cent of which 170 were under sugarcane *kabbu* (K.) or *us* (M.) *Saccharum officinarum*, 99 under tobacco *hágesoppu* (K.) or *tambáku* (M.) *Nicotiana tabacum*, 661 under chillies *menasinakai* (K.) or *mirchi* (M.) *Capsicum frutescens*, and the remaining 531 under various vegetables and fruits.

People,
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The 1881 population returns show that of 100,333 people 89,551 or 89·25 per cent were Hindus, 10,314 or 10·28 per cent Musalmáns, and 468 or 0·46 per cent Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are: 3432 Bráhmans; 29,305 Lingáyats, 698 Jains, 497 Lavánás, 492 Telugu-Banjigárs, 345 Komtis, 125 Gurjars, 110 Láds, 29 Telugu-Oshnámarus, and 5 Márwáris, traders; 5028 Radders, 2481 Maráthás, 494 Rajputs, 75 Malavars, husbandmen; 2183 Páncháls, metal-workers; 704 Shimpis, tailors; 687 Gavandis, masons; 407 Kumbhárs, potters; 228 Ilgerus, palm-tappers; 172 Sonárs, goldsmiths; 101 Badiges, carpenters; 97 Kammárs, blacksmiths; 81 Killikiatars, labourers; 72 Lád-Suryavanshis, butchers; 52 Jingars, saddle-makers; 17 Medars, bamboo-workers; 4018 Gánigárs, oilmen; 2346 Hatgárs, weavers; 1850 Kostis, weavers; 1568 Khatris, silk-dyers; 14,507 Kurubars, shepherds; 45 Gavlis, cowherds; 6274 Bedars, hunters; 1082 Nádigárs, barbers; 918 Parits, washermen; 206 Bhois, litter-bearers; 156 Chelvádis, Lingáyat beadles; 1680 Vaddars, diggers; 687 Koravars, mat and basket makers; 27 Dombars, rope-dancers; 572 Gollárs, 24 Jogis, 10 Gosávis, 7 Budbudkis, beggars; 3680 Mádigárs, leather-workers; 1409 Holayás, labourers; 383 Samagárs and 105 Mochigárs, shoe-makers; 64 Dhors, tanners; and 16 Bhangis, scavengers.

HÁNGAL.

Ha'ngal is in the south-west centre of the district, it is bounded on the north by Bankápur, on the east by Karajgi and Kod on the south by Maisur, and on the west by North Kánara. It contains 175 Government and thirty-six alienated villages with an area of 298 square miles, a population of 65,787 or 220 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £18,449 (Rs. 1,84,490).

Area.

Of the 298 square miles, 293 have been surveyed in detail. According to the revenue survey returns, forty-three square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest contains 126,994 acres or 77·76 per cent of arable land, 944 acres or 0·57 per cent of unarable land, 159 acres or 0·09 per cent of grass, 15,368 acres or 9·41 per cent of forests, and 19,831 acres or 12·14 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 126,994 acres of arable land, 35,226 acres have to be taken on account of alienated land in Government villages.

Aspect.

The east is bare, but much of the south and west is covered with forest leaving openings round the villages for tillage. The surface is

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uneven and much of it is watered by ponds. The villages are small and close together generally at some distance from the banks of streams. Some of the villages are walled, and others are open. In the east the soil is black, in the west and south it is red, and in the north it is a mixture of black and red. The country is covered with thickly wooded knolls and risings giving cover to pig and spotted deer, and to a few panthers. Sixty years ago wild elephants used to come north from the Maisur and Kánara forests.

Though, on account of the large area of watered land, it is rather feverish during the cold months, the climate of Hángal is temperate and healthy. The thermometer seldom rises above 100°, and after April falls rapidly to 85° in the middle of May and to 70° in June. At Hángal during ten years ending 1881 the rainfall varied from 22·68 inches in 1876 to 54·64 inches in 1874 and averaged 35·47 inches.

The Varda flows for about twelve miles through the south-east of the sub-division. It is fordable during the dry months. Of local streams the Dharma is the largest rising in the west and flowing north-east for about twenty miles. It runs all the year round in a small stream, and has a dam at its source from which twelve square miles of sugarcane and rice fields are watered. Besides the river and streams many ponds and some miles of ancient channels bring water to villages at a distance from the head pond.

According to the 1882-83 returns farm stock included eight riding and 3075 load carts, 8791 two-bullock and 158 four-bullock ploughs, 23,152 bullocks and 18,954 cows, 5840 he-buffaloes and 6819 she-buffaloes, 403 horses, 9936 sheep and goats, and 150 asses.

In 1881-82 of 80,259 acres the whole area held for tillage, 23,493 acres or 29·27 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the 56,766 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 41,449 acres or 73·01 per cent of which 20,813 were under rice *bhatta* (K.) or *bhát* (M.) *Oryza sativa*, 12,886 under Indian millet *jola* (K.) or *javári* (M.) *Sorghum vulgare*, 3833 under *rági* (K.) or *náchni* (M.) *Eleusine corocana*, 1987 under *navani* (K.) or *káng* (M.) *Panicum italicum*, 1880 under *sáve* (K.) or *vari* (M.) *Panicum miliare*, 40 under spiked millet *sejje* (K.) or *bájri* (M.) *Penicillaria spicata*, and 10 under wheat *godhi* (K.) or *ghau* (M.) *Triticum aestivum*. Pulses occupied 3978 acres or 7 per cent of which 1715 were under *hurli* (K.) or *kulthi* (M.) *Dolichos biflorus*, 1256 under *togari* or *tuvari* (K.) or *tur* (M.) *Cajanus indicus*, 442 under *hesaru* (K.) or *mug* (M.) *Phaseolus radiatus*, 356 under gram *kadli* (K.) or *harbhara* (M.) *Cicer arietinum*, 99 under *uddu* (K.) or *udid* (M.) *Phaseolus mungo*, and 110 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 2741 acres or 4·82 per cent of which 205 were under sesame *yellu* (K.) or *til* (M.) *Sesamum indicum*, 121 under linseed *agashi* (K.) or *javas* (M.) *Linum usitatissimum*, and 2415 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 5752 acres or 10·13 per cent of which 5668 were under cotton *hatti* or *arale* (K.) or *kápus* (M.) *Gossypium herbaceum*, and 84 under Bombay hemp *sanbu* (K.) or *tág* (M.) *Crotalaria juncea*; Miscellaneous crops occupied 2846 acres or 5·01 per cent of which 1259 were under sugarcane *kabbu* (K.) or *us* (M.) *Saccharum officinarum*, 818 under chillies *menasinakai* (K.)

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or *mirchi* (M.) *Capsicum frutescens*, 3 under ginger *shunti* (K.) *alla* (M.) *Zinziber officinale*, and the remaining 766 under various vegetables and fruits.

The 1881 population returns show that of 65,787 people 56,433 or 85·78 per cent were Hindus, 9341 or 14·19 per cent Musalmáns, 12 Christians, and one a Pársi. The details of the Hindu castes are: 1948 Bráhmans; 27,397 Lingáyats; 971 Jains, 440 Lavánás, 163 Láds, 59 Telugu-Oshnámarus, 10 Chunáris, and 2 Márwáris, traders; 3280 Maráthás, 992 Kámátis, 126 Halepáiks, 124 Rajputs, 120 Radders, 100 Malavars, 37 Haslárs, and 35 Dásárs, husbandmen; 1237 Páñcháls, metal-workers; 634 Shimpís, tailors; 246 Ilgerus, palm-tappers; 221 Sonárs, goldsmiths; 122 Lád Suryavaushis, butchers; 177 Gavandis, masons; 117 Badiges, carpenters; 84 Kumbhárs, potters; 56 Nágliks, dyers; 32 Kammárs, blacksmiths; 28 Killikiátars, labourers; 26 Medars, bamboo-workers; 549 Gánigárs, oilmen; 292 Kostis and 181 Hatgárs, weavers; 2778 Kurubars, shepherds; 9 Gavlis, cowherds; 4183 Bedars, hunters; 577 Parits, washermen; 553 Chelvádis, Lingáyat beadles; 151 Nádigárs, barbers; 123 Ambigs, fishermen; 42 Bhois, litter-bearers; 2831 Vaddars, diggers; 518 Koravars, mat and basket-makers; 3 Dombars, rope-dancers; 621 Gollárs, 253 Jogis, 122 Helávárs, 10 Gondhalgárs, and 8 Kshetridásás, beggars; 2012 Holayás, labourers; 1231 Mádigárs, leather-workers; 519 Kotegárs, beggars; 43 Samagárs, shoemakers; and 40 Dhors, tanners.

HUBLI.

Hubli lies a little to the north-west of the centre of the district. It is bounded on the north by Dhárwár and Navalgund, on the east by Navalgund and Gadag, on the south by the Kundgul division of the Jamkhandi State and Bankápur, on the south-west by Kalghatgi, and on the west and north-west by Dhárwár. It contains eighty-six Government and eight alienated villages with an area of 311 square miles, a population 91,997 or 295 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £26,056 (Rs. 2,60,560).

Area.

Of the 311 square miles, 308 have been surveyed in detail. According to the revenue survey returns, fifteen square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest contains 174,697 acres or 92·12 per cent of arable land, 768 acres 0·40 per cent of unarable land, 3006 acres or 1·58 per cent of grass, 1278 acres or 0·67 per cent of forests, and 9873 acres or 5·20 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 174,697 acres of arable land 48,549 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

Aspect.

The water-shed of South India runs through the sub-division from north to south dividing it into two unequal parts. To the west of the water-shed the country is broken by a few low hills with many small villages of poor hardworking people on rising ground. To the east of the watershed is a bare black level broken by a few straggling *bábhul* trees, and, far apart on the banks of streams, are large settlements of rich skilful husbandmen.

Soil.

In the north and east the soil is black and rich well suited for cotton. Most of the western black soil fields have bands of red mixed with the black and the soil of the rolling uplands is red.

Of two hills Doddagudd and Burdsinghi, Doddagudd in Unakall two miles north-east of Hubli, rises steep and bare about 300 feet above the plain. Burdsinghi is four miles south of Hubli where the general level is about forty feet lower than to the north of Hubli.

The climate of Hubli is temperate, neither very hot nor very cold, the west being wetter and cooler than the east. In a year of excessive rainfall the eastern black soil remains damp long after the rains are over and during the cold months the climate becomes feverish. A small tract between Behatti and Hebsur to the north, though it does not get a good rainfall oftener than once in four years, is so rich that it repays the husbandman. At Hubli, during the ten years ending 1881, the rainfall varied from 14·58 inches in 1876 to 43·55 inches in 1874 and averaged 28·25 inches.

In the west the chief source of water are west-flowing streams. Of these the Shalmalla, which lower down is called the Kallhalla is the largest, flowing over sand and gravel forty to fifty feet broad between sloping earthy banks. In the east the north-flowing Bennihalla passes along a muddy bed 150 to 200 feet broad between steep and earthy banks. During the hot season both of these streams cease to flow but the water stands in pools. Almost every village has a pond. The western ponds are small, but the water, which is good and plentiful, is used for drinking and for watering rice fields. In the east the water of the ponds and smaller streams is often brackish and unfit for drinking; and in dry years the supply fails.

According to the 1882-83 returns the farm stock included 162 riding and 4396 load carts, 5144 two-bullock and 336 four-bullock ploughs, 17,562 bullocks, 8066 cows, 2268 he-buffaloes and 7424 she-buffaloes, 484 horses, 13,988 sheep and goats, and 1313 asses.

In 1881-82 of 125,024 acres the whole area held for tillage, 7331 acres or 5·86 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the 117,693 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 59,579 acres or 50·61 per cent of which 28,338 were under Indian millet *jola* (K.) or *jvári* (M.) Sorghum vulgare, 24,042 under wheat *godhi* (K.) or *ghau* (M.) Triticum aestivum, 2635 under *navani* (K.) or *káng* (M.) Panicum italicum, 2071 under rice *batta* (K.) or *bhát* (M.) Oryza sativa, 1163 under *rági* (K.) or *náchni* (M.) Eleusine corocana, 1028 under *sáve* (K.) or *vari* (M.) Panicum miliare, 57 under spiked millet *sejje* (K.) or *bájri* (M.) Penicillaria spicata, and 245 under other grains of which details are not given. Pulses occupied 7443 acres or 6·32 per cent of which 3280 were under gram *kadli* (K.) or *harbhara* (M.) Cicer arietinum, 1906 under *togari* or *tuvári* (K.) or *tur* (M.) Cajanus indicus, 1516 under *hesaru* (K.) or *mug* (M.) Phaseolus radiatus, 570 under *hurli* (K.) or *kulthi* (M.) Dolichos biflorus, and 171 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 5045 acres or 4·28 per cent of which 1207 were under linseed *agashi* (K.) or *javas* (M.) Linum usitatissimum, 131 under sesame *yellu* (K.) or *til* (M.) Sesamum indicum, and 3707 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 44,910 acres or 38·15 per cent of which 44,865 were under cotton *hatti* or *arale* (K.) or *kápus* (M.) Gossypium herbaceum, and 45 under Bombay hemp *sanbu* (K.) or *tág* (M.) Crotalaria juncea. Miscellaneous

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crops occupied 716 acres or 0·60 per cent of which 275 were under chillies *menasinakai* (K.) or *mirchi* (M.) *Capsicum frutescens*, 104 under tobacco *hagesoppu* (K.) or *tambaku* (M.) *Nicotiana tabacum*, 54 under sugarcane *kabbu* (K.) or *us* (M.) *Saccharum officinarum*, and the remaining 283 under various vegetables and fruits.

The 1881 population returns show that of 91,997 people 75,739 or 82·32 per cent were Hindus, 15,884 or 17·26 per cent Musalmáns, 368 or 0·40 per cent Christians, and 6 Pársis. The details of the Hindu castes are: 2554 Bráhmans; 31,438 Lingáyats; 1540 Jains, 163 Láds, 68 Komtis, 11 Gurjars, 9 Támbolis, and 8 Lavánas, traders; 3482 Maráthás, 1947 Radders, 309 Rajputs, and 17 Dásárs, husbandmen; 1860 Pancháls, metal-workers; 1662 Shimpis, tailors; 310 Gavandis, masons; 300 Kumbhárs, potters; 245 Sonárs, goldsmiths; 238 Badiges, carpenters; 181 Lád-Suryavanshis, butchers; 170 Medars, bambóo-workers; 158 Jingars, saddle-makers; 91 Kammárs, blacksmiths; 65 Niláris, indigo-dyers; 4749 Kostis, weavers; 2127 Gánigárs, oilmen; 9215 Kurubars, shepherds; 119 Gavlis, cowherds; 3332 Bedars, hunters; 652 Nádigárs, barbers; 432 Parits, washermen; 315 Chelvádis, Lingáyat beadles; 52 Bhois, litter-bearers; 1025 Vaddars, diggers; 277 Koravars, mat and basket makers; 68 Shikalgárs, armourers; 67 Dombars, rope-dancers; 333 Gollárs, 78 Jogis, 9 Gosávis, 6 Helávares, 6 Bháts, and 5 Joshis, beggars; 3942 Mádigárs, leather-workers; 1506 Holayás, labourers; 484 Samagárs, shoemakers; 89 Dhors, tanners; 25 Bhangis, scavengers.

KALGHATGI.

Kalghatgi is in the west of the district. It is bounded on the north by Dhárwár, on the east by Hubli and Bankápur, on the south by Yellápur in North Kánara, and on the west by Yellápur and Haliyál in North Kánara. It contains 121 Government and twenty alienated villages with an area of 279 square miles, a population of 50,769 or 181 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £12,985 (Rs. 1,29,850).

Area.

Of the 279 square miles, 269 have been surveyed in detail. According to the revenue survey returns, thirty-six square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest contains 97,868 acres or 62·85 per cent of arable land, 499 acres or 0·32 per cent of unarable land, 1618 acres or 1·03 per cent of grass, 46,434 acres or 29·82 per cent of forests, and 9282 acres or 5·96 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 97,868 acres of arable land 20,926 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

Aspect.

Most of Kalghatgi is broken by woody hills. The east and south are open and rolling with bushy uplands. The north and west are wilder with one long ridge about 700 feet above the plain and several lower ranges, which, especially in the west, are thick covered with trees to the tops. The villages are unwallled, and are close together, generally on rising ground shaded by tamarind trees.

Soil.

Except a small tract in the east, the soil is red, with in parts a mixture of crumbly trap or *murum* and gravel.

Hills.

The only two large hills are Budangudd and Ganigudd with ridged tops and bush-covered sides. Budangudd, about twelve miles north-east of Kalghatgi, is eight miles from north to south

and has an average breadth of one mile. Ganigudd about four miles west of Kalghatgi, is half a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad.

The rains are damp and the cold weather which lasts till the end of February is cool and pleasant. After February the climate grows dry and hot, and disagreeable east winds set in. The dryness and heat last till May when thunderstorms with hail and heavy rain cool and soften the air. The rainfall in the woody west is heavier than in the rest of the sub-division. At Kalghatgi during the ten years ending 1881 the rainfall varied from 20·43 inches in 1876 to 42·95 inches in 1874 and averaged 29·25 inches.

The supply of water is on the whole plentiful. The Bidtihalla from the north and the Kalhalla from the north-east meet in the middle of the sub-division, and, over a rocky and sandy bed about a hundred feet broad, between steep earthy banks, flow south in a single stream at first under the name of the Bedti, and near the coast of the Gangávali. During the hot season the stream ceases but pools of water remain in the bed. Besides the streams each village has its pond most of which hold water through the year.

According to the 1882-83 returns farm stock included fifty-nine riding and 2444 load carts, 7822 two-bullock and two four-bullock ploughs, 22,781 bullocks and 17,747 cows, 6280 he-buffaloes and 5514 she-buffaloes, 463 horses, 4725 sheep and goats, and 281 asses.

In 1881-82 of 70,616 acres the whole area held for tillage, 20,913 acres or 29·61 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the 49,703 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 45,860 acres or 22·26 per cent of which 23,990 were under rice *bhatta* (K.) or *bhatt* (M.) *Oryza sativa*, 12,897 under Indian millet *jola* (K.) or *jvári* (M.) *Sorghum vulgare*, 5429 under *rági* (K.) or *náchni* (M.) *Eleusine corocana*, 2364 under *sáve* (K.) or *vari* (M.) *Panicum miliare*, 1165 under *nanani* (K.) or *káng* (M.) *Panicum italicum*, 11 under wheat *godhi* (K.) or *ghau* (M.) *Triticum aestivum*, 3 under spiked millet *sejje* (K.) or *bájri* (M.) *Penicillaria spicata*, and one under maize *mekke jola* (K.) or *makai* (M.) *Zea mays*. Pulses occupied 1093 acres or 2·19 per cent of which 681 were under *togari* or *tuvari* (K.) or *tur* (M.) *Cajanus indicus*, 232 under *hurli* (K.) or *kulthi* (M.) *Dolichos biflorus*, 87 under gram *kadli* (K.) or *harbhara* (M.) *Cicer arietinum*, 56 under *hesaru* (K.) or *mug* (M.) *Phaseolus radiatus*, 35 under *uddu* (K.) or *udid* (M.) *Phaseolus mungo*, and two under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 1066 acres or 2·14 per cent of which 213 were under sesame *yellu* (K.) *til* (M.) *Sesamum indicum*, and 853 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 871 acres or 1·75 per cent of which 753 were under cotton *hatti* or *arale* (K.) or *kápus* (M.) *Gossypium herbaceum*, 112 under Bombay hemp *sanbu* (K.) or *tág* (M.) *Crotalaria juncea*, and 6 under Indian hemp *pundi* (K.) or *ambádi* (M.) *Hibiscus cannabinus*. Miscellaneous crops occupied 813 acres or 1·63 per cent of which 500 were under chillies *menasinakai* (K.) or *mirchi* (M.) *Capsicum frutescens*, 187 under sugarcane *kablu* (K.) or *us* (M.) *Saccharum officinarum*, 6 under tobacco *húgesoppu* (K.) or *tambáku* (M.) *Nicotiana tabacum*, and the remaining 120 under various vegetables and fruits.

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The 1881 population returns show that of 50,769 people 45,491 or 89·60 per cent were Hindus, 4725 or 9·30 per cent Musalmáns, and 553 or 1·08 per cent Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are: 946 Bráhmans; 20,493 Lingáyats; 1272 Jains, 843 Lavánás, 143 Láds or South Gujarátis, 132 Nárvekars and Bándekars, and 16 Gurjars or Gujarát Vánis, traders; 6516 Maráthás, 623 Radders, and 484 Rajputs, husbandmen; 743 Pánocháls, metal-workers; 342 Gavandis, masons; 264 Sonárs, goldsmiths; 205 Shimpis, tailors; 194 Badiges, carpenters; 155 Kumbhárs, potters; 139 Lád Suryavanshis, butchers; 105 Ilgerus, palm-tappers; 102 Medars, basket-makers; and 55 Kammárs, blacksmiths; 375 Gánigárs, oilmen; 258 Kostis and 189 Hatgárs, weavers; 2160 Kurubars, shepherds; 121 Gavlis, cowherds; 2902 Bedars, hunters; 500 Ambigs, fishermen; 431 Parits, washermen; 259 Nádigárs, barbers; and 165 Chelvádis, Lingáyat beadles; 1104 Vaddars, diggers; 445 Koravars, basket-makers; 8 Dombars, rope-dancers; 36 Gollárs, 30 Jogis, 19 Gondhalgárs, and 9 Gosávis, beggars; 1250 Mádigárs, leather-workers; 1246 Holayás or Mhárs, labourers; 225 Samagárs or Chámbhárs, shoemakers; and 37 Dhors, tanners.

KARAJGI.

Karajgi, in the south-east of the centre of the district, is bounded on the north by the Lakshmeshvar division of Miraj and the Shirhatti division of Sánгли, on the east by the Tungbhadra which separates it from Belári in Madras, on the south by Kod and Ránebennur, and on the west by Hángal and Bankápur. It contains 141 Government and six alienated villages with an area of 442 square miles, a population of 83,216 or 188 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £19,232 (Rs. 1,92,320).

Area.

Of the 442 square miles, 436 have been surveyed ~~in detail~~. According to the revenue survey returns, twenty-four square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest contains 229,189 acres or 86·02 per cent of arable land, 4269 acres or 1·60 per cent of unarable land, 8359 acres or 3·13 per cent of grass, and 24,595 acres or 9·23 per cent of villages sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 229,189 acres of arable land, 72,377 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

Aspect.

Except in the south-west where it is broken by hills, Karajgi is flat. It is crossed from east to west by the Varda. The centre and south have a scanty covering of brushwood, but the rest of the subdivision except close to village sites is bare of trees. In the east the villages are large and far apart; in the west they are smaller and closer. Some stand on the banks of streams and some which have walls stand in the open plain. The people are fairly off.

Soil.

In the north and east the soil is black and in the south and west mostly red with an occasional plot of black.

Hills.

From the northern boundary of Ránnebenur in the south-east a few spurs pass north into Karajgi. They make little show as the level of the south of Karajgi is higher than the level of the plain parts of Ránebennur. The Devgiri hill rises about 300 feet above the plain and has a temple of Tirmalláppa on the top. The Kanvali hill rises 400 to 500 and the Kabur hill in the south-west

about 150 feet above the plain. Bush-covered hills in the west give cover to antelope and wild hog. The other hills are bare.

In some places in the south and west the climate is hot and feverish, but on the whole it is good. The rainfall is much the same all over the sub-division. At Karajgi during the ten years ending 1881 it varied from 13·36 inches in 1876 to 34·06 inches in 1873 and averaged 27·04 inches.

The Varda with a winding course of twenty-five to thirty miles flows north-east through the sub-division over a muddy and gravelly bed 300 to 600 feet broad and between steep banks. During the rains it is not fordable; but in the dry months, the water is so low in places that carts can cross. At Kohu, Karajgi, Nave, Rite, and many other villages ferries ply during the rains. The Tungbhadra, which forms the eastern boundary of the subdivision, up to February is crossed by two ferries at Galgnáth and Havnur. Between February and the end of May the Tungbhadra is fordable at many places. Many large and small ponds scattered over the sub-division furnish it with a good supply of water.

According to the 1882-83 returns farm stock included twenty-one riding and 3718 load carts, 7320 two-bullock and 1726 four-bullock ploughs, 24,194 bullocks and 14,216 cows, 2761 he-buffaloes and 9791 she-buffaloes, 551 horses, 29,145 sheep and goats, and 389 asses.

In 1881-82 of 129,001 acres the whole area held for tillage, 25,550 acres or 19·80 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the 103,451 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 51,210 acres or 49·50 per cent, of which 38,718 were under Indian millet *jola* (K.) or *jdári* (M.) Sorghum vulgare, 7702 under *navani* (K.) or *káng* (M.) Panicum italicum, 1959 under *sáve* (K.) or *vari* (M.) Panicum miliare, 1910 under rice *bhatta* (K.) or *bhát* (M.) Oryza sativa, 600 under wheat *godhi* (K.) or *ghau* (M.) Triticum aestivum, 267 under *rági* (K.) or *náchni* (M.) Eleusine corocana, and 54 under spiked millet *sejje* (K.) or *bájri* (M.) Penicillaria spicata. Pulses occupied 12,410 acres or 11·99 per cent of which 4198 were under *togari* or *tuvari* (K.) or *tur* (M.) Cajanus indicus, 3656 under *hurli* (K.) or *kulthi* (M.) Dolichos biflorus, 3051 under *hesaru* (K.) or *mug* (M.) Phaseolus radiatus, 491 under gram *kadli* (K.) or *harbhara* (M.) Cicer arietinum, 63 under *uddu* (K.) or *udid* Phaseolus mungo, and 951 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 5415 acres or 5·23 per cent of which 941 were under sesame *yellu* (K.) or *til* (M.) Sesamum indicum, 9 under linseed *agashi* (K.) or *javas* (M.) Linum usitatissimum, and 4465 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 30,815 acres or 29·78 per cent of which 30,497 were under cotton *hatti* or *arale* (K.) or *kápus* (M.) Gossypium herbaceum, 244 under Bombay hemp *sanbu* (K.) or *tág* (M.) Crotalaria juncea, and 74 under Indian hemp *pundi* (K.) or *ambádi* (M.) Hibiscus cannabinus. Miscellaneous crops occupied 3601 acres or 3·48 per cent of which 2810 were under chillies *menasinakai* (K.) or *mirchi* (M.) Capsicum frutescens, 221 under sugarcane *kabbu* (K.) or (M.) Saccharum officinarum, 21 under tobacco *hágesoppu* (K.) or *tambaku* (M.) Nicotiana tabacum, and the remaining 549 under various vegetables and fruits.

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KARAJGI.

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1881.

The 1881 population returns show that of 83,216 people 75,116 or 90·26 per cent were Hindus, 8096 or 9·73 per cent Musalmáns, and 4 Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are: 2727 Bráhmáns; 30,757 Lingáyats; 586 Lavánas, 427 Jains, and 123 Láds, traders; 2071 Maráthás, 1096 Radders, 246 Rajputs, 50 Malavárs, husbandmen; 1818 Páncháls, metal-workers; 583 Shimpis, tailors; 266 Gavandis, masons; 198 Niláris, indigo-dyers; 179 Lád-Suryavanshis, butchers; 179 Badiges, carpenters; 161 Ilgerus, palm-tappers; 115 Sonárs, goldsmiths; 82 Kammárs, blacksmiths; 57 Killikiatars, labourers; 53 Kumbhárs, potters; 28 Medars, bamboo-workers; 2343 Gánigárs, oilmen; 1170 Kostis, weavers; 844 Khattris, silk-dyers; 10,244 Kurubars, shepherds; 11 Gavlis, cowherds; 6614 Bedars, hunters; 2816 Ambigs, fishermen; 771 Nádigárs, barbers; 576 Parits, washermen; 150 Bhois, litter-bearers; 103 Chelvádis, Lingáyat beadles; 2207 Vaddars, diggers; 810 Koravars, mat and basket-makers; 12 Dombars, rope-dancers; 672 Gollárs, 102 Helávárs, 44 Devdásás, 18 Gosávis, 17 Jogis, 8 Kshetridásás, and 8 Gondhalgárs, beggars; 3323 Mádigárs, leather-workers; 233 Holayás, labourers; 113 Kotegárs, beggars; 89 Samagárs, shoemakers; and 16 Dhors, tanners.

Kod.

Kod is in the extreme south-west of the district. It is bounded on the north by Hángal and Karajgi, on the east by Ránebennur, and on the south and west by Maisur. It contains 193 Government and eleven alienated villages, with an area of 400 square miles, a population of 80,345 or 200 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £18,663 (Rs. 1,86,630).

Area.

Of the 400 square miles, 389 have been surveyed in detail. According to the revenue survey returns, fifteen square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest contains 191,648 acres or 77·56 per cent of arable land, 2016 acres or 0·81 per cent of unarable land, 3774 acres or 1·52 per cent of grass, 25,829 acres or 10·45 per cent of forests, and 23,811 acres or 9·63 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 191,648 acres of arable land 46,810 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

Aspect.

Kod is dotted with small hills and ponds some of which when full are two to three miles long. Many of the hillocks are bare but the range which separates Kod from Maisur is covered with brushwood and low forests. A great part of the country is watered and is covered with sugarcane fields and betel-palm gardens. The villages which are small and close together, are well shaded and lie in the open plain, most of them without walls.

Soil.

The soil is chiefly red; black soil scarcely occurs except in a few villages in the east.

Hills.

The north and west have many small hills and knolls and the south is full of hills. In the south two nearly parallel steep and narrow ranges run east and west 400 to 600 feet above the plain. The northern range, which is about fourteen miles long, shuts off the Masur valley from the rest of the sub-divisions. It has no wild animals and except of grass and brushwood is bare. Besides a few bullock and pony tracks two cart roads cross it one from Hirekerur to Maisur and the other from Ratihalli to Maisur. The southern range, five to seven miles

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from the northern range, runs south-east falling gradually into the Tungbhadra. Its highest hill is Márávli which rises about 600 feet above the plain. Most of the range is steep and narrow. Two cart roads cross it, one close to and the other four miles west of the Márávli hill. Besides by these roads it is crossed by a few rugged pony and bullock tracks. The range is scantily covered with low forest which gives shelter to panthers, bears, and a few tigers.

As the greater part of the tilled land is watered, Kod, though cool and healthy in the hot weather is very feverish during the cold months. During the ten years ending 1881 the rainfall at Hirekernur the sub-division head-quarters varied from 15·96 inches in 1876 to 32·77 inches in 1877 and averaged 25·73 inches.

The Tungbhadra touches a few villages in the south-east corner. The Kumadvati rising in the Madak lake in Maisur, with a bed 150 feet broad and between steep banks, flows east across the sub-division. In the hot season it holds water in pools. Besides these rivers Kod has so many ponds of various sizes that one-eighth of the area under tillage is watered.

According to the 1882-83 returns farm stock included eleven riding and 3895 load carts, 12,696 two-bullock and 1791 four-bullock ploughs, 34,801 bullocks and 23,224 cows, 5139 he-buffaloes and 11,608 she-buffaloes, 382 horses, 18,007 sheep and goats, and 239 asses.

In 1881-82 of 123,768 acres the whole area held for tillage 25,859 acres or 20·89 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the 97,909 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 65,539 acres or 66·93 per cent of which 30,281 were under Indian millet *jola* (K.) or *juári* (M.) *Sorghum vulgare*, 14,325 under rice *bhatta* (K.) or *bhát* (M.) *Oryza sativa*, 10,163 under *rági* (K.) or *náchni* (M.) *Eleusine corocana*, 6467 under *navani* (K.) or *káng* (M.) *Panicum italicum*, 4243 under *sáve* (K.) or *vari* (M.) *Panicum miliare*, 57 under wheat, *godhi* (K.) or *ghau* (M.) *Triticum aestivum*, and 3 under spiked millet *sejje* (K.) or *bájri* (M.) *Penicillaria spicata*. Pulses occupied 7018 acres or 7·16 per cent of which 3474 were under *hurli* (K.) or *kulthi* (M.) *Dolichos biflorus*, 1894 under *togari* or *tuvari* (K.) or *tur* (M.) *Cajanus indicus*, 778 under *hesaru* (K.) or *mug* (M.) *Phaseolus radiatus*, 453 under gram *kadli* (K.) or *harbhara* (M.) *Cicer arietinum*, 165 under *uddu* (K.) or *udid* (M.) *Phaseolus mungo*, and 254 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 3843 acres or 3·92 per cent of which 145 were under sesame *yellu* (K.) or *tíl* (M.) *Sesamum indicum*, 41 under Indian mustard *sásive* (K.) or *rái* (M.) *Sinapis dichotoma*, and 3657 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 3370 acres or 3·44 per cent of which 3100 were under cotton *hatti* or *arale* (K.) or *kápus* (M.) *Gossypium herbaceum*, 253 under Bombay hemp *sanbu* (K.) or *tág* (M.) *Crotalaria juncea*, and 17 under Indian hemp *pundi* (K.) or *ambádi* (M.) *Hibiscus cannabinus*. Miscellaneous crops occupied 18,139 acres or 18·52 per cent of which 16,219 were under chillies *menasinakai* (K.) or *mirchi* (M.) *Capsicum frutescens*, 1316 under sugarcane *kabbu* (K.) or *us* (M.) *Saccharum officinarum*, 91 under tobacco *hagesoppu* (K.) or *tambáku* (M.) *Nicotiana tabacum*, 4 under ginger *shunti* (K.) or *alla* (M.) *Zinziber officinale*, and the remaining 509 under various vegetables and fruits.

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Kod.
People,
1881.

The 1881 population returns show that of 80,345 people 73,200 or 91·10 per cent were Hindus, 7138 or 8·88 per cent Musalmáns, and 7 Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are : 1851 Bráhmáns ; 35,778 Lingáyats ; 608 Lavánás, 441 Jains, and 42 Telugu Oshnámarus, traders ; 2173 Maráthás, 617 Kámátis, 502 Radders, 234 Rajputs, 96 Dásárs, 20 Halepáiks, husbandmen ; 1636 Pancháls, metal-workers ; 1270 Gavandis, masons ; 414 Shimpis, tailors ; 260 Sonárs, goldsmiths ; 220 Jingars, saddle-makers ; 186 Ilgerus, palm-tappers ; 142 Badiges, carpenters ; 137 Kumbhárs, potters ; 129 Killikiatars, labourers ; 77 Niláris, indigo-dyers ; 22 Kammárs, blacksmiths ; 20 Medars, bamboo-workers ; 517 Kostis, weavers ; 400 Gánigárs, oilmen ; 271 Hatgárs, weavers ; 7003 Kurubars, shepherds ; 25 Gavlis, cowherds ; 8086 Bedars, hunters ; 904 Parits, washermen ; 900 Chelvádis, Lingáyat beadles ; 319 Nádigárs, barbers ; 97 Bhois, litter-bearers ; 2674 Vaddars, diggers ; 482 Koravars, mat and basket-makers ; 45 Dombars, rope-dancers ; 421 Gollárs, 60 Helávárs, 18 Gosávis, 15 Másálars, 13 Jogis, 8 Budbudkis, and 2 Kshetridásás, beggars ; 3858 Mádigárs, leather-workers ; 141 Holayás, labourers ; 35 Dhors, tanners ; 31 Samagárs or Chámhbárs, shoemakers.

NAVALGUND.

Navalgund in the north of the district is bounded on the north by Belgaum, Rámdurg, and Bádámi in South Bijápur, on the east by Ron and Gadag, on the south by Hubli, on the west by Dhárwár and on the north-west by Belgaum. It contains ninety Government and seven alienated villages with an area of 562 square miles, a population of 87,832 or 156 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £38,286 (Rs. 3,82,860).

Area.

Of the 562 square miles, all of which have been surveyed in detail, twenty square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest, according to the revenue survey returns, contains 334,212 acres or 96·08 per cent of arable land, 1980 acres or 0·56 per cent of unarable land, 106 acres or 0·03 per cent of grass, 294 acres or 0·8 per cent of forests, and 11,245 acres or 3·23 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 334,212 acres of arable land 94,025 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

Aspect and Soil,

Navalgund is a stretch of black soil with a few straggling *bábhul* trees, and village sites far apart except along the banks of streams.

Hills.

From the black level rise three steep sharp-pointed hills, Great Nargund, Chik or Little Nargund, and Navalgund. Of the three hills Great Nargund which was formerly fortified, about twelve miles north of Navalgund, is the largest, rising about 700 feet above the plain. Next to it, about fifteen miles north of Navalgund, comes Chik Nargund or Little Nargund, rising about 250 feet above the plain. The Navalgund hill, close to Navalgund town, rises about 300 feet above the plain. All three hills run from north-west to south-west and have ridged tops and sides covered with prickly pear.

Climate.

The black-soil plain of Navalgund is hotter in the hot months and colder in the cold months than the red-soil lands. Showers at the end of April greatly relieve the heat. The rainfall is

uncertain. At Navalgund, during the ten years ending 1881, the fall varied from 7·05 inches in 1876 to 40·23 inches in 1874 and averaged 22·59 inches.

The water-supply is chiefly from rivers. For fifteen miles along the north-east boundary the Malprabha, over a muddy or sandy bed about 350 feet broad, between sloping earthy banks flows throughout the year. The river is fordable in the dry months and during the rains a ferry plies from Konur to Govankop in Bijápur. The Bennihalla, a brackish stream, a feeder of the Malprabha flows north-east through the length of the sub-division. During the rains it flows over its banks and causes much damage, but in the hot months it dwindles to a thread. The fine earth of its bed whose softness is said to have given the river its name of Benihalla or the Butter Stream, in places forms quicksands in which cattle are sometimes lost. Many villages have ponds, only a few have wells.

According to the 1882-83 returns the farm stock included forty-seven riding and 3948 load carts, 2263 two-bullock and 419 four-bullock ploughs, 20,446 bullocks, 6962 cows, 1729 he-buffaloes and 7392 she-buffaloes, 500 horses, 26,005 sheep and goats, and 1047 asses.

In 1881-82 of 240,208 acres the whole area held for tillage, 1420 acres or 0·59 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the 238,788 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 141,129 acres or 59·10 per cent of which 82,906 were under wheat *godhi* (K.) or *ghau* (M.) *Triticum æstivum*, 57,791 under Indian millet *jola* (K.) or *jvári* (M.) *Sorghum vulgare*, and 432 under *navani* (K.) or *káng* (M.) *Panicum italicum*. Pulses occupied 11,083 acres or 4·64 per cent of which 10,770 were under gram *kadli* (K.) or *harbhara* (M.) *Cicer arietinum*, 169 under *hesaru* (K.) or *mug* (M.) *Phaseolus radiatus*, 79 under *hurli* (K.) or *kulthi* (M.) *Dolichos biflorus*, 58 under *togari* or *tuvari* (K.) or *tur* (M.) *Cajanus indicus*, and 7 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 18,525 acres or 7·75 per cent of which 6444 were under linseed *agashi* (K.) or *javas* (M.) *Linum usitatissimum*, and 12,081 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 67,866 acres or 28·42 per cent the whole of them under cotton *hatti* or *arale* (K.) or *kápus* (M.) *Gossypium herbaceum*. Miscellaneous crops occupied 185 acres or 0·07 per cent of which 14 were under sugarcane *kabbu* (K.) or *us* (M.) *Saccharum officinarum*, one under tobacco *hágesoppu* (K.) or *tambáku* (M.) *Nicotiana tabacum*, and the remaining 170 under various vegetables and fruits.

The 1881 population returns show that of 87,832 people 79,680 or 90·71 per cent were Hindus, 8145 or 9·27 per cent Musalmáns, and 7 Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are : 2513 Bráhmans ; 30,519 Línḡáyats ; 771 Jains, 394 Komtis, 350 Telugu-Banjigárs, 95 Láds, 70 Lavánás, 8 Gurjars, and 4 Márwáris, traders ; 5639 Radders, 3395 Maráthás, 197 Rajputs, and 62 Dásárs, husbandmen ; 1587 Pancháls, metal-workers ; 660 Gavandis masons ; 590 Shimpis, tailors ; 469 Kumbhárs, potters ; 352 Sonárs, goldsmiths ; 336 Badiges, carpenters ; 191 Kammárs, blacksmiths ; 52 Medars, bamboo-workers ; 40 Lád Suryavanshis, butchers ; 40 Niláris, indigo-dyers ; 3880 Gánigárs, oilmen ; 1870 Kostis, weavers ; 12,106 Kurubars, shepherds ; 15 Gavlis, cowherds ; 3742 Bedars, hunters ;

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NAVALGUND.

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1385 Ambigs, fishermen; 905 Nádigárs, barbers; 756 Parits, washermen; 221 Bhois, litter-bearers; 51 Chelvádis, Lingáyat beadles; 31 Kalávants, dancing girls; 1238 Vaddars, diggers; 419 Koravars, mat and basket-makers; 5 Dombars, rope-dancers; 117 Gollárs, 55 Budbudkis, 18 Másálars, 13 Joshis, 9 Helávares, 8 Jogis, 2 Kshetridásás, beggars; 2026 Mádigárs, leather-workers; 2007 Holayás, labourers; 449 Samagárs, shoemakers; and 18 Dhors, tanners.

RÁNEBENNUR.

Ránebennur is in the extreme south-east corner of the district. It is bounded on the north by Karajgi, on the east and south by the Tungbhadra which separates Ránebennur from Maisur and Belári in Madras, and on the west by Kod. It contains 131 Government and twelve alienated villages with an area of 405 square miles, a population of 74,213 or 183 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £15,804 (Rs. 1,58,040).

Area.

Of the 405 square miles, 395 have been surveyed in detail. According to the revenue survey returns, nineteen square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest contains 194,476 acres or 78·67 per cent of arable land, 2568 acres or 1·03 per cent of unarable land, 26,594 acres or 10·75 per cent of grass, and 23,553 acres or 9·52 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 194,476 acres of arable land, 42,406 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

Aspect.

The country is generally flat with a low range on the north and a group of hills near Airáni in the east. Much of the land near the hills is covered with low brushwood. Except Ránebennur the villages, are small and close together chiefly along the banks of the Tungbhadra and other streams. Almost all villages are shaded by trees and the large ones are walled.

Soil.

The soil is black in the low-lying parts and red on the hills and uplands.

Hills.

In the low northern range the hills rise 200 to 500 feet above the plain generally with sloping sides covered with brushwood which give shelter to wolves and deer. The range is crossed by many cart tracks. Near Motebennur in the north several bare conical hills rise about 150 feet from the plain, and, with several breaks through which carts pass, a low narrow bare range stretches about ten miles from Byádgi in the north-west to Halgiri in the south-west. In the extreme east near Airáni on the Tungbhadra, surrounded by groups of smaller hills, is the highest point in Ránebennur, a peak 600 feet above the plain with sloping bushy sides which give shelter to wolves.

Climate.

The climate is somewhat hotter in the east than in the west, and on the whole is good. In the beginning of April, the hottest part of the year, the thermometer rises to 100° or 102°. With the first rains in May the air cools till it falls to 75° or 70° in June, and from that seldom rises much before October. The rainfall is fairly equal over the whole sub-division. At Ránebennur, during the ten years ending 1881, the fall varied from 10·13 inches in 1876 to 35·40 inches in 1874 and averaged 22·40 inches.

Ránebennur is well supplied with water. The Tungbhadra flows between steep banks along a sandy bed about half a mile broad. It is bridged at Harihar and ferries ply at many places. The Kumadvati a feeder of the Tungbhadra flows east about fifteen miles along a sandy bed about 300 feet wide and between steep banks. Other streams flow south to join the Tungbhadra. Besides the rivers and streams are many ponds, the largest of which are at Ránebennur and Malápur.

According to the 1882-83 returns farm stock included fifteen riding and 3111 load carts, 7043 two-bullock and 2181 four-bullock ploughs, 23,646 bullocks and 12,409 cows, 2010 he-buffaloes and 9459 she-buffaloes, 419 horses, 31,619 sheep and goats, and 1305 asses.

In 1881-82 of 110,137 acres the whole area held for tillage, 15,077 acres or 13·68 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the 95,060 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 49,862 acres or 52·45 per cent of which 38,940 were under Indian millet *jola* (K.) or *jvári* (M.) *Sorghum vulgare*, 8076 under *navani* (K.) or *káng* (M.) *Panicum italicum*, 963 under *sáve* (K.) or *vari* (M.) *Panicum miliare*, 359 under rice *bhatta* (K.) or *bhát* (M.) *Oryza sativa*, 337 under *rági* (K.) or *náchni* (M.) *Eleusine corocana*, 314 under wheat *godhi* (K.) or *ghau* (M.) *Triticum aestivum*, 26 under spiked millet *sejje* (K.) or *báji* (M.) *Penicillaria spicata*, and 847 under other grains of which details are not given. Pulses occupied 11,580 acres or 12·18 per cent of which 6097 were under *hurli* (K.) or *kulthi* (M.) *Dolichos biflorus*, 3499 under *togari* or *tuvári* (K.) or *tur* (M.) *Cajanus indicus*, 1071 under gram *kadli* (K.) or *harbhara* (M.) *Cicer arietinum*, 452 under *hesaru* (K.) or *mug* (M.) *Phaseolus radiatus*, 9 under *uddu* (K.) or *udid* (M.) *Phaseolus mungo*, and 452 under other pulses. Oil-seeds occupied 2894 acres or 3·04 per cent of which 358 were under sesame *yellu* (K.) or *til* (M.) *Sesamum indicum*, 7 under linseed *agashi* (K.) or *javas* (M.) *Linum usitatissimum*, and 2529 under other oil-seeds. Fibres occupied 23,120 acres or 24·32 per cent of which 22,777 were under cotton *hatti* or *arale* (K.) or *kápus* (M.) *Gossypium herbaceum*, 181 under Indian hemp *pundi* (K.) or *ambádi* (M.) *Hibiscus cannabinus*, and 162 under Bombay hemp *sanbu* (K.) or *tág* (M.) *Crotalaria juncea*. Miscellaneous crops occupied 7604 acres or 7·99 per cent of which 6690 were under chillies *menasinakai* (K.) or *mirchi* (M.) *Capsicum frutescens*, 431 under tobacco *hágesoppu* (K.) or *tambáku* (M.) *Nicotiana tabacum*, 108 under sugarcane *kabbu* (K.) or *us* (M.) *Saccharum officinarum*, and the remaining 375 under various vegetables and fruits.

The 1881 population returns show that of 74,213 people, 68,037 or 91·67 per cent were Hindus, 6172 or 8·31 per cent Musalmáns, and 4 Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are 1174 Bráhmans; 28,744 Lingáyats; 310 Lavánas, 78 Láds, 52 Jains, 11 Telugu-Oshnámarus, and 5 Chunáris, traders; 3141 Radders, 2089 Maráthás, 390 Kámátis, 204 Rajputs, 201 Dásárs, husbandmen; 2060 Páncsháls, metal-workers; 574 Shimpis, tailors; 315 Gavandis, masons; 141 Badiges, carpenters; 77 Kumbhárs, potters; 71

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RÁNEBENNUR.

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Kammárs, blacksmiths; 71 Killikiatars, labourers; 53 Ilgerus, palm-tappers; 47 Niláris, indigo-dyers; 42 Sonárs, goldsmiths; 38 Lád-Suryavanshis, butchers; 17 Jingars, saddle-makers; 12 Medars, bamboo-workers; 3482 Kostis and 1986 Hatgárs, weavers; 962 Gánigárs, oilmen; 8926 Kurubars, shepherds; 47 Gavlis, cowherds; 5261 Bedars, hunters; 715 Parits, washermen; 456 Chelvádis, Lingáyat beadles; 294 Nádigárs, barbers; 17 Bhois, litter-bearers; 1177 Vaddars, diggers; 262 Koravars, mat and basket-makers; 73 Dombars, rope-dancers; 645 Gollárs, 85 Joshis, 3 Bháts, beggars; 3441 Mádigárs, leather-workers; 212 Holayás, labourers; 39 Kotegárs, beggars; 32 Samagárs, shoemakers; and 5 Dhors, tanners.

Ron.

Ron, in the north-east corner of the district, is bounded on the north by Bádámi in Bijápur, on the east by the Nizám's territory, on the south by Gadag, and on the west by Navalgund. It contains seventy Government and four alienated villages with an area of 370 square miles, a population of 60,724 or 164 to the square mile, and a yearly land revenue of £16,447 (16,14,470).

Area.

Of the 370 square miles, 334 have been surveyed in detail. According to the revenue survey returns, thirty-six square miles are occupied by the lands of alienated villages. The rest contains 221,761 acres or 96·35 per cent of arable land, 6334 acres or 2·75 per cent of unarable land, 223 acres or 0·09 per cent of grass, and 1830 acres or 0·79 per cent of village sites, roads, rivers, and streams. From the 221,761 acres of arable land 57,525 acres have to be taken on account of alienated lands in Government villages.

Aspect.

The sub-division is one stretch of rich black soil, without a hill and with hardly an upland, highly tilled, with bare large villages, on the banks of streams or in the open plain. The people are skilful hardworking and well-to-do husbandmen.

Soil.

Except a little tract in the east and north where it is red the soil is rich black.

Climate.

The rainy months are fairly pleasant, but of late years the cold weather has been feverish and the rest of the year is hot and dry. At Ron, during the ten years ending 1881, the rainfall varied from 7·53 inches in 1876 to 37·41 inches in 1874 and averaged 23·81 inches.

Water.

The Benihalla which flows into the Malprabha at the north-east corner of Ron and the Malprabha form the north-west boundary for about seventeen miles. The Malprabha flows east, over a muddy and sandy bed between sloping and earthy banks. The river is fordable except in the rains and has no ferry. Most villages have small ponds of drinking water and some villages have wells, but of brackish water. On the whole the water-supply is poor.

Stock.

According to the 1882-83 returns farm stock included five riding and 2574 load carts, 3734 two-bullock and 635 four-bullock ploughs, 16,141 bullocks and 6812 cows, 1438 he-buffaloes and 6082 she-buffaloes, 289 horses, 20,851 sheep and goats, and 435 asses.

*Crops,
1881-82.*

In 1881-82 of 163,295 acres the whole area held for tillage, 3452 acres or 2·11 per cent were fallow or under grass. Of the 159,843 acres under tillage, grain crops occupied 72,081 acres or 45·09 per

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Sub-Divisions.

RON.

Crops,
1881-82.People,
1881.

cent of which 50,520 were under Indian millet *jola* (K.) or *juári* (M.) *Sorghum vulgare*, 16,519 under wheat *godhi* (K.) or *ghau* (M.) *Triticum aestivum*, 2982 under *navani* (K.) or *kang* (M.) *Panicum italicum*, 1643 under spiked millet *sejje* (K.) or *bájrí* (M.) *Penicillaria spicata*, 344 under *sáve* (K.) or *vari* (M.) *Panicum miliare*, and 73 under rice *bhatta* (K.) or *bhát* (M.) *Oryza sativa*. Pulses occupied 10,518 acres or 6·58 per cent of which 5628 were under gram *kadli* (K.) or *harbhara* (M.) *Cicer arietinum*, 1924 under *tógari* or *tuvari* (K.) or *tur* (M.) *Cajanus indicus*, 1866 under *hesaru* (K.) or *mug* (M.) *Phaseolus radiatus*, 460 under *hurli* (K.) or *kulthi* (M.) *Dolichos biflorus*; and 640 under other pulses. Oilseeds occupied 9798 acres or 6·13 per cent of which 5599 were under linseed *agashi* (K.) or *javas* (M.) *Linum usitatissimum*, 310 under sesame *yellu* (K.) or *til* (M.) *Sesamum indicum*, and 3889 under other oilseeds. Fibres occupied 67,105 acres or 41·98 per cent all of them under cotton *hatti* or *arale* (K.) or *kápus* (M.) *Gossypium herbaceum*. Miscellaneous crops occupied 341 acres or 0·21 per cent of which 134 were under tobacco *hagesoppu* (K.) or *tambaku* (M.) *Nicotiana tabacum*, 32 under sugarcane *kabbu* (K.) or *us* (M.) *Saccharum officinarum*, one under chillies *menasinakai* (K.) or *mirchi* (M.) *Capsicum frutescens*, and the remaining 174 under various vegetables and fruits.

The 1881 population returns show that of 60,724 people, 56,160 or 92·48 per cent were Hindus, 4562 or 7·51 per cent Musalmáns, and 2 Christians. The details of the Hindu castes are: 4849 Bráhmans; 19,750 Lingáyats; 93 Láds or South Gujarátis; 70 Jains and 24 Lavánás, traders; 2959 Radders, 947 Maráthás, 143 Dásárs, and 91 Rajputs, husbandmen; 1464 Pánocháls, metal-workers; 312 Kumbhárs potters; 310 Gavandis, masons; 211 Shimpis, tailors; 187 Sonárs, goldsmiths; 147 Badiges, carpenters; 88 Ilgerus, palm-tappers; 88 Kammárs, blacksmiths; 58 Killikiatars, labourers; 51 Lád-Suryavanshis, butchers; and 24 Medars bamboo-workers; 3926 Gánigárs, oilmen; 1022 Kostis and 347 Hatgárs, weavers; 8095 Kurubars, shepherds; 6 Gavlis, cowherds; 4068 Bedars, hunters; 635 Nádigárs, barbers; 581 Parits, washermen; 307 Ambigs, fishermen; 31 Bhois, litter-bearers; and 19 Chelvádis, Lingáyat beadles; 1067 Vaddars, diggers; 381 Koravars, mat and basket-makers; 2 Dombars, rope-dancers; 142 Gollárs, 31 Budbudkis, 28 Gosávis, 11 Jogis, and 9 Gondhalgárs, beggars; 2319 Mádigárs, leather-workers; 1161 Holayás, labourers; 95 Samagárs, shoemakers; and 11 Dhors, tanners.